

## WILSON DEMANDS RECALL OF DUMBA FOR STRIKE PLOT

Message Is Sent to American  
Ambassador Penfield at  
Vienna.

### FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE

President's Action Is America's Reply  
to Explanation of Letter Intercepted  
by British Officials—Used  
American Citizen as  
Messenger.

Washington, Sept. 10. — President Wilson notified the Austro-Hungarian government on Wednesday, Sept. 9, that he would no longer treat with Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the government of the United States.

Through Secretary of State Lansing the president formally asked the recall of Dr. Dumba, basing his request upon the envoy's admission that he had proposed plans to instigate strikes in American munition plants and had employed an American citizen to convey his secret dispatches to Vienna.

The men with whom Dr. Dumba "conspired" to cripple American industries also are to experience this government's disapproval. They are Alexander Nuber von Perck, consul general of Austria in New York, whose exequatur will be canceled should he be not recalled, on the ground that he furnished the ambassador with an aide memoir setting forth the plan to provoke strikes.

Captain Franz von Papen, German military attaché, whose removal will be suggested to the German government on the ground that Dr. Dumba stated in the seized letter that Von Papen had attached great importance to the plan to disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions.

The text of the American note to Austro-Hungary follows:

"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government.

Sought to Cripple Industries.

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of its imperial majesty at Washington.

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deepest regret that this course has become necessary and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

"LANSING."

It is the answer of the American government to Doctor Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for handicrafting plants in this country making war supplies for the allies.

Doctor Dumba, after telling of writing the letter which was taken by British officials from James F. J. Archibald at Falmouth, asserted that he acted on orders of his government.

He said that he had been instructed to give the widest publicity to a decree announcing enforcement of the Austro-Hungarian penal code against subjects who engaged in manufacture of war munitions for their country's enemies.

He contended he was fully within his rights in warning his countrymen. Could Tie Up Plants in U. S.

The letter which Archibald was carrying to Vienna was addressed to Minister of Foreign Affairs Burian. In it Doctor Dumba said he "could disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle West."

Dumba asked Burian to reply by wireless if he approved measures of this kind in America.

Archibald has declared his innocence in the controversy. He said he knew nothing of the contents of the letter which he declared was given him at the pier just as he was sailing for Europe.

Says Dardanelles Not Fall.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Dardanelles cannot hold out much longer, according to the Athens correspondent of the Petit Parisien, who told his paper that the sultan has sent an urgent demand for reinforcements.

## ALLIES SEEK LOAN

ANGLO-FRENCH BANKERS CON-  
FER WITH AMERICAN FINAN-  
CIERS AT MORGAN HOME.

MAY ASK FOR \$500,000,000

Commission Begins Series of Negotiations in New York Looking Towards the Establishment of Huge Foreign Credit.

New York, Sept. 13.—The joint Anglo-French financial commission of six members deputed by Great Britain and France to adjust the foreign exchange situation here, reached New York on Friday aboard the steamship Lapland from Liverpool. They were met at the hotel by J. P. Morgan and H. P. Davidson of the Morgan firm, who escorted them to their headquarters here.

The commission met a number of New York bankers in the library of Mr. Morgan's home and entered upon the first of a series of negotiations looking toward the establishment of a big foreign credit loan, popularly believed to be in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000.

Prominent New York financiers, including the presidents of some of the city's strongest banks, were present, informally representing the American syndicate of moneyed interests which probably will attempt to underwrite the loan; on the other hand, representing the British empire, France and perhaps Russia, were the six members of the Anglo-French commission appointed to deal with the situation here on behalf of their governments.

The British delegates are Rt. Hon. Lord Reading of Epsom, G. C. B., K. C. V. O. (the lord chief justice of England); Sir Edward Holden, Bart.; Sir Henry Babington Smith, K. C. B., C. S. I. and Basil P. Blackett, C. B., of the British treasury. The French delegates are M. Octave Homberg, representing the French treasury, and M. Ernest Mallet, director of the Banque de France.

### CARRANZA REFUSES APPEAL

"First Chief" Spurns Offer of Mediation in Reply to Pan-American Offer.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 13.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza's reply to the appeal of the United States and the Latin-American countries for a conference between the leaders of the various Mexican factions having in view an adjustment of Mexico's internecine struggle, is a polite but unequivocal "no."

In a note issued by Foreign Minister Acuna General Carranza has told the diplomats that he can permit of no interference whatever by foreign governments. He explains that he is in control now of all Mexico except the state of Chihuahua and Morelos and a part of the state of Sonora.

The signers of the note to Carranza are invited to come themselves, or to send representatives to some safe point along the Rio Grande for a conference at which the affairs of Mexico may be discussed "solely from an international point of view" and with the idea that Carranza's government be recognized as the de facto government in Mexico.

Stress is laid on the assertion that soon the entire country will be at peace. The reply insists that the first chief is actuated by the highest motives in declining to participate in the conference.

### SCHWAB HOME THREATENED

Letters Threatening to Blow Up Summer Mansion Are Received by the Steel Magnate.

Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 10.—Charles M. Schwab has received three letters, the last one recently, threatening to blow up his beautiful summer home "Immergrun," near Loretto, if he did not stop shipping steel and other war material to Europe for the use of the allies, according to information here.

Mrs. Schwab and the servants left hurriedly and the big mountain mansion is closed right in the height of the early autumn social season. "Immergrun" is one of the most beautiful country places in the Allegheny mountains.

### ALLEGED SPY MUST GO BACK

I. T. T. Lincoln, Former M. P., to Be Returned to England Under Brooklyn Court Order.

New York, Sept. 13.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, a former member of the British parliament, who recently admitted he had been a German spy, was ordered by Federal Judge Veeder of Brooklyn to be extradited to England to stand trial on a charge of forgery.

Swiss Arrest Germans. Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Geneva says that the Swiss authorities have uncovered an extensive German espionage system in Switzerland and that more than eighty Germans have been arrested.

Health Body Elects Officers. Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The following officers were elected by the American Public Health association here: President, Dr. John F. Anderson, Washington, D. C., and treasurer, Dr. Leo M. Frankel, New York.

Mrs. Durand's Herd Doomed. Chicago, Sept. 10.—The \$50,000 herd of blooded cattle owned by Mrs. Scott Durand, and kept on her estate about five miles south of Waukegan, has the foot-and-mouth disease and will be killed, it was reported here.

Insurance Man Put on Bench.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Governor Major announced the appointment of Charles G. Reville, state insurance commissioner, as a member of the Missouri supreme court, to succeed the late Justice John C. Brown.

## WON'T ANYBODY BUY?



## ANOTHER AIRSHIP RAID MAY PACIFY MEXICO

SCORE KILLED IN LONDON BY BOMBS.

Eighty-Six Persons Also Wounded—Missiles Cause Many Fires and Considerable Damage Done.

London, Sept. 10.—The latest Zeppelin raid on London was the most destructive in history. It was officially announced 20 persons were killed and 86 injured. The German naval airships invaded the heart of the largest city in the world at midnight and rained explosive and incendiary bombs that started many fires in the district wherein are situated London's most famous buildings.

Firemen were called out to combat the flames while the Zeppelins were still hurling bombs, and did their work with incendiary missiles falling all around them. It is believed considerable damage was done before the flames were extinguished.

The number of casualties in Wednesday night's aerial attack makes a total of 23 persons killed and 129 injured in the raids of two successive nights.

The most alarming feature of this latest visit of the Zeppelins, however, was that they invaded the heart of the city—the western part—wherein are located such landmarks as St. James palace, Westminster abbey, the parliament buildings, the Charing Cross railroad station, the fashionable residential districts and, on the edge, the great factories and warehouses.

## CZAR HEADS RUSS ARMY

Notifies President Poincaré of France of the Change—Kept Secret in Petrograd.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Emperor Nicholas has taken over the command of the Russian armies. Whether this will result in the complete elimination of Grand Duke Nicholas is not yet known. Apparently the czar's action has been kept a close secret in Petrograd because the first intimation of this action would come in a personal dispatch from the Russian ruler to President Poincaré. The message from the czar to the president follows:

"In placing myself at the head of my valiant army, I take particular pleasure in addressing you, monseigneur president, most sincere wishes for the grandeur of France and the victory of its glorious army."

## TRAIN HITS AUTO; FOUR DEAD

Members of San Francisco Theatrical Company Victims of Accident at Johnston City, Ill.

Johnston City, Ill., Sept. 9.—Four persons were killed and two others fatally injured when passenger train No. 120 of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad hit an automobile here. The dead: A. Brownell, Tom McDonald, Harry P. Dixon, A. Brown, all of San Francisco. The fatally injured: A. Brown, Jr., San Francisco; Oscar Mooneyham, West Frankfort, Ill.

All except Mooneyham were members of a San Francisco theatrical troupe when Mooneyham was driving to Johnston City, where they expected to give a performance.

Court-Martial for Colonel. Washington, Sept. 13.—President Wilson ordered a court-martial to convene at San Francisco October 1 to hear charges against Lieut.-Col. Lewis E. Goodier, Jr., advocate in the western department of the army.

Wood Alcohol Kills Three. Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Glover of West End are dead, and S. N. Boyd is seriously ill at his home as a result of drinking wood alcohol, under the impression that it was grain alcohol.

Machinists Go On Strike. Chicago, Sept. 11.—One hundred and fifty machinists employed in the shops of Torris, Wold & Co. went out on strike. They demand more money. There is great activity in machine plants now owing to war orders.

Midshipmen Hazards Must Go. Washington, Sept. 11.—Eight midshipmen have been recommended for dismissal from the naval academy here for having or for falsehoods in connection with having investigations. Their names were not made public.

## FORT AT DUBNO FALLS

TEUTONS CAPTURE STRONGHOLD—RUSS VICTORY AT TARNOPOL.

8,000 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Petrograd Statement Says That Large Amount of War Booty Was Also Captured—Czar Expresses Thanks When Told of Victory.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—Continuing their terrific attacks to cut the railroads from Lemberg to Kiev, the Austrians have crowned one phase of their general action with success, capturing the great Russian stronghold of Dubno.

In the capture of this fortress the Teutons have obtained command of the railroad lines from Lemberg through Dubno to Rovno and thence to Kiev and Odessa. Dubno is one of the triangle of fortresses protecting the approach of Kiev and is the second to fall, Lutsik having been captured several days ago. This leaves only the third fortress, Rovno, in the way of rapid advance toward Kiev and the outflanking of the great Russian army, which has fallen back from Brest-Litovsk.

The Austrian landwehr and cavalry entered Dubno on Wednesday. They are already advancing to the northeast, and if they take Rovno, only about forty-five miles away, it is believed that they can drive rapidly northward to the aid of Mackensen's army, which is advancing toward Pinsk on the road to Moscow.

Military authorities here attach great importance to the capture of Dubno and assert it may mean the cutting off of large Russian forces in the marsh district far to the north of the fortress triangle and southeast of Brest-Litovsk.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—A Russian victory in eastern Galicia resulting in the capture of 8,000 German troops and 30 guns is announced on Thursday in an official statement issued by the war office here. Enormous losses were also suffered by the enemy in killed and wounded, the official statement says. It characterizes the result of the conflict as a "complete German defeat."

The emperor, having received a report of the defeat inflicted upon the enemy, sent an order to express to his valorous troops his joy and thankfulness for their success and the heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

An official communication from Petrograd claims another big Russian success in eastern Galicia. Following their reported victory at Tarnopol, it is stated that southwest of Trembowla during the 7th and 8th the Russians took as prisoners 450 officers and 7,000 men and that the Teutons retreated hastily toward the River Strypa. Russian captures since September 3, Sereth front, total 383 officers, over 17,000 men and a great quantity of guns.

## FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Copenhagen, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Berlin attributes the slackening of the German advance in Russia to severe floods which are hindering operations on the entire eastern front.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 9.—Thomas Sherwood of Lexington, Ky., charged with passing forged checks here and said to be wanted in Detroit and other cities, was sentenced to the state prison for one to five years.

New York, Sept. 10.—Gustav Stahl, the German reservist, who pleaded guilty to perjury in making statements that the liner Lusitania was armed, was sentenced by Federal Judge Hough to one year and six months in the Atlanta penitentiary.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 10.—Cleveland and Canton (O.) capitalists have closed a contract for \$30,000,000 to supply Russia with 3,000,000 rifles.

## FOUL GIVES TITLE TO ERTL

Kid Williams Loses Bantam-Weight Championship in Rough St. Paul Battle.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13.—Johnny Ertle won the bantam-weight championship from Kid Williams on Friday night on a foul by Williams in the fifth round. It had been a rough fight, even, up to that time, when Williams fouled the St. Paul boy. This is said to be the first time when a championship ever changed hands in a ten-round no-decision fight. Williams was the favorite for the fight. Referee Barstus' decision was popular. Williams' blow that lost him the championship was low, striking Ertle in the groin. Doctors examined Ertle and declared that the blow was foul.

Prince Humbert at Front. Rome, Sept. 13.—Crown Prince Humbert, heir to the Italian throne, arrived at army headquarters and was given an enthusiastic reception. The young prince will be eleven years old on Wednesday.

General B. F. Fisher Dies. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13.—Gen. Benjamin Franklin Fisher, who was chief signal officer of the United States army in the Civil war, died on his farm. He was eighty-one years old.

"Riley Day" Set for October 7. Indianapolis, Sept. 11.—Gov. Samuel M. Ralston has issued a proclamation designating October 7 as Riley day and urging the people of the state to set aside the day to honor James Whitcomb Riley, the poet.

Austrians Give Up Rovereto. London, Sept. 11.—Rovereto has been evacuated and burned by Austrian troops, according to a news agency dispatch from Amsterdam. This city lies only 13 miles southwest of Trent, the Tyrolean fortress.

## NO INDEMNITY ON STEAMER ARABIC IS BERLIN REPLY

Note to American Government  
Expresses Deep Regret  
for Deaths.

### MISTAKE IS NOT ADMITTED

Belief of Submarine Commander That  
Liner Was About to Attack Him  
Held by Germany to Justify  
His Action.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star line steamer Arabic on August 19, which was communicated to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of September 7, the text of which is as follows:

On August 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunale about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer, as developed later, the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in 15 boats.

According to his instructions, the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish sea on August 14—that is, a few days before by a large passenger steamer, apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped. The German government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

It should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to the Hague tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 33 of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In so doing it assumes that as a matter of course the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility of the converse under international law, of German submarine warfare.

## FIRST TO SCALE HIGH PEAK

Party of University Students Make a Record in Mountain Climbing in California.

Fighting their way to the top of Half Dome, the most inaccessible point on any of the mountains about the Yosemite valley, A. C. Pillsbury and 17 college students spent a night on the summit and made the descent the next day.

This is the first time on record that a party of tourists has ever scaled the mountain and reached the top of the dome. The summit is 9,500 feet above sea level and the last 1,000 feet of the climb was made with rope ladders. The grade is said to average 75 per cent.

The dome rises hundreds of feet above a massive rock on the top of the mountain proper. The rock itself is 1,000 feet high. The overhanging rock at the summit of the dome projects out from the wall 80 feet and sticks eight feet out into a yawning space. There is a sheer drop of 3,000 feet from this point.

The party spent one night on the point and built a huge bonfire that lighted up the surrounding heights for miles, to the delight of many tourists on the floor of the valley who had observed the climbers through field glasses during the afternoon. At midnight the bonfire was pushed over the point, making the longest stream of falling fire in the history of the state.

Six girls were in the party. All of them are students of Stanford university.

Dickens' Poor "Copy." Charles Dickens' writing was very minute, and his habit of writing with blue ink on blue paper with frequent interlinations and crosslines, made his copy a burden alike to compositor and proofreader.

One Egg Out of 50 Broken.

Two per cent of all eggs sold are broken before they get to the consumer. Two per cent more are dirty. The total loss from all causes is over one-sixth the total egg crop—Farm and Fireside.

## BURNING AT SEA

FRENCH LINER IS IN FLAMES  
OFF THE NOVA SCOTIA  
COAST.

Sixteen Hundred Italian Reservists  
Are on Board—Vessels  
Rushing to Aid.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Halifax, N. S.—The French steamer Sant Anna is on fire at sea, according to a wireless message received by the Marine Department from the Cape Race Station. The message said: "Steamer Sant Anna is in distress, on fire and in need of assistance. Position latitude 40.23 north, longitude 47.30 west." Between 1,600 and 1,700 Italian reservists are aboard, according to a statement given out by local agents of the line. The Sant Anna also carried a large amount of merchandise. The position given is in the track of Transatlantic liners. The majority of the Sant Anna's passengers are Italian reservists returning to their country to join the colors; there is a large cabin list. There are at least 20 Americans on board, it is said. The Sant Anna was under close guard at the Fable Line pier at Thirty-first street, Brooklyn, while she was loading her cargo. Secrecy was maintained concerning the cargo, and it was not known until the day she left here that she was taking the Italian reservists aboard.

## FIERCE SIX HOUR BATTLE

With Sixty Policemen Who Shower Room With Lead.

San Francisco.—A thrilling six-hour battle between policemen and George Nelson, 35 years old, a foreigner, wanted for complicity in the robbery last month of a Los Angeles bank, ended at dawn when Nelson's bullet-riddled body was found stretched on a cot in a rooming house. The police conducted the battle from an upper window of the residence of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, across the street, and from adjacent windows and housetops. A powerful search light was placed in the window of another dwelling across the street from Nelson's room. Shotguns, repeating rifles and revolvers were used and hardly a square inch of Nelson's room escaped the raking fire. The floor was littered with glass and splinters of wood and the walls were riddled with shot.

## BABES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Milan.—According to information from Bucharest 800,000 Armenians have been deported from Caesarea, Trebizond, Erzerum and other cities in Asia Minor, to the interior of Turkey. Hardly a third are arriving at their destination. The women and girls are sent to Turkish harems, and auction sales of Armenian babies, from one month to two years old, have taken place in Constantinople.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.14@1.15, No. 3 \$1.08@1.10, No. 4 95c@1.04, sample red winter 70¢.

Rye—No. 2 83½¢@85¢, No. 3 88¢, No. 4 80¢@82½¢.

Corn—No. 1 white 78c, No. 2 white 77½¢@78c, No. 1 yellow 78½¢, No. 2 yellow 78¢@78½¢, No. 1 mixed 78c, No. 2 mixed 77½¢@78c, white ear 76¢@78c, yellow ear 77¢@78c, mixed ear 76¢@78c.

Oats—No. 2 white 44¢@45c, standard white 41¢@42c, No. 3 white 37½¢@38c, No. 4 white 33½¢@34c, No. 2 mixed 34¢@35c, No. 3 mixed 33¢@34c, No. 4 mixed 31¢@33c.

Mill Feed—Bran \$21.50@22, mixed feed \$24@24.50, middlings, coarse \$27.50@28, medium to fine \$29¢ and over.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17.50, No. 2 \$15.50@16, No. 3 \$12.50@14, No. 1 clover mixed \$14.50, No. 2 \$12.50@13, No. 1 clover \$12.50, No. 2 \$10.50.

Eggs—Prime firsts 25c, firsts 22½¢, ordinaries 20¢@21c, seconds 18c.

Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lbs. and over, 14c; under 1½ lbs. 14½c; fowls, 4½ lbs. and over 14c; 3½ lbs. and over, 13½c; under 3½ lbs. 12c; roosters, 9c; spring ducks, 3 lbs. and over, 14c; 2 lbs. and over, 12c; ducks, white, 4 lbs. and over, 15c; white, 3 lbs. 11c; white, under 3 lbs. 10c; colored, 10c; hen turkeys, 5 lbs. and over, 17½c; tom turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, 17½c; turkeys, crooked-breasted, 68¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6@8, extra \$8.15@8.40; butcher steers, extra \$7.50@7.90, good to choice \$6.40@7.40, common to fair \$4.65@5.35; heifers, extra \$7.35@7.50, good to choice \$6.35@7.25, common to fair \$4.25@5.25; cows, extra \$6.25@6.50, good to choice \$5.75@6, common to fair \$2.75@4.75; canners \$2.50@3.50; stockers and feeders \$4.50@7.50.

Bulls—Bologna \$5@5.75, extra \$5.50, fat bulls \$6@6.50.

Calves—Extra \$11, fair to good \$7.25@10.75, common and large \$5@11.50.

Sheep—Extra light \$5.30@5.40, heavy \$5@5.25, good to choice \$4.85@5.75, common to fair \$2.50@4.65, stock ewes \$6@7.

## TWO-TON AERIAL WARSHIP.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A two-ton aerial warship has been built. Seventy-five foot planes will be attached to a gray fish-shaped hull and aviators then will be ready to observe the first flight of this futuristic war machine. It has been built for naval use and, of course, is a flying boat. It has twice the lifting and carrying power of the America, which was built for the Wanamaker transatlantic flight. It will be driven by two motors developing 320 horse power.

AIR RAIDS ARE MORE ACTIVE. Paris.—Spectacular air attacks in every theater of war are reported from the various capitals. Aeroplanes and dirigibles were more active, it is believed, than in any previous period of the war. This activity as summarized in the official report shows: Zeppelins again bombed the east coast of England. A Zeppelin flew over an unnamed Russian Baltic port, dropping bombs. The amount of damage was not reported. Aeroplanes dropped a few bombs on French positions in Compiègne.